ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Return of Mackenzie from the Raid Into Mexico.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A FIGHT.

Operations of Escobedo Against the Diaz Government.

ANIMOSITY TOWARD THE GRINGOS.

Mexicans of All Classes Arming to Resist the Invader.

The News' Eagle Pass special says:- "General Mac-Their commands will arrive to-morrow. They penctrated Mexico about forty-five miles from Newton, of Sarragosa, where they were met by a detachment of the Mexican army under Colonel Valdez, drawn up line of battle. The Mexican commander inquired the purpose of the invasion; informed Gon eral Mackenzie that he had orders to repel American invasion, and that the American troops should pro-seed no turther. As the Mexicans' position obstructed the progress of the Americans General Mackenzie warned them to get out of his way, saying that if they did not do so by four o'clock that day he would shoot where the Mexicans were standing.

AMERICANS IN LINE OF BATTLE. The Americans then formed in order of battle. At the appointed time the Americans advanced.

number appeared to overawe the Mexicans, who hastily withdrew to a safe distance, but kept in sight of the American troops. General Mackenzie then asked Colones Valdez if he intended to again obstruct the route of the Americans, to which Colonel Valdez replied that it was General Mackenzie's business to guard against that. General Mackenzie said he would, and that he would soon come again.

A COURTROUS OFFER REPUSED. Colonel Valdez offered a detachment of his force to scort the Americans to the line, but General Mackentie declined the offer, saving that he was able to take care of himself. The Mexicans, however, saw the Americans safely across the river. The Mexican force was inferior in numbers to the Americans, hence no blame should attach to the Mexican officers for not making an attack. No captures were made during the expedition. This is the American version of the

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION UNDER ESCO-BEDO-BENEFICIAL EFFECT OF MACKENZIE'S MOVEMENT ON THE PROSPECTS OF THE REVO-LUTIONISTS.

SAN ANTONIO. June 18, 1878. The reports, official and otherwise, of the revoluiion in Mexico for the restoration of Lerdo, are so soufficting that it is bard to say which dog is underheath in the fight. It is evident, however, that the revolution has not yet adjourned sine die. There has been a battle near Mier, so one telegram states, while another of the same date intimates that the so-called battle near Mier was a mere skirmish, and that the revolutionists, who did the retiring, did it in good order. Escobedo's foot is still pressing his native heather, somewhere in the vicinity of Piedras Negras, which is 140 miles from San Autonio, opposite Engle Pass, on the Rio Grande.

SKETCH OF MOVEMENTS. General Escobedo had, for the past six weeks, been prowling about Laredo, which is about one hundred and sixty miles from San Antonio. New Laredo is small town on the Mexican side of the river, and disofficer in command of the regular troops at New Laredo is Colonel Algerias. He has about one hundred men under him. The officers who are in com-mand of the Lerdo forces are Colonels Garza Ayala and Salinas, although General Escobedo in person was superintending their movements. I do not think it probable that Escobedo has at this point. Colonel Salmas is a bushwhacker of the most objectionable type. He is the gentleman who has been harboring at his rancho the Kickapoo of twenty persons were killed and several hundred

horses stolen. He is a lawyer by profession and a revolutionist by practice. He has his finger in every muss that is practice. He has his finger in every muss that is started on the Rio Grande, if he can raise money enough to pay travelling expenses to get there. He is a pleasant kind of a goulieman, but of rather small calibre. For several weeks past Escobedo, Ayaia and Saimas have been making demonstrations against General Algerias, whom they fancied they had shut up in New Laredo. At last Algerias grew weary of this toolishness, and sailying out with 105 men he smote Ayaia nip and thigh, killing half a dozen of the constitutional army and some borses they had stolen from Texas. The revolutionists broke and fled, and most of them are now making it inscears for neel cattle and travellers on this side of the Rio Grande. General Mariano Escobedo, with his customary discretion, failed to participate personally in the contest, out, like the war horse in Job, snuffed the combat from alar off.

enstowary discretion, failed to participate personally in the contest, but, like the war horse in Job, andfed the combat from and off.

At PIEDRAS NEGRAS.

The battle mentioned in the foregoing lines seems to have insided the revolution near Lareac. It does not appear very clear whose gisht mind is guiding the Lordo troops near Piedras Negras, about fairy miles above Lareaco, on the Rio Grande. It is certain that skirmishing has been going on there for nearly a week. General Nuncio, erroncously reported killed last week, is in command of the regular troops, which number about two hundred men. General Nuncio is a solder and a gentleman. The information in reference to his being a gentleman comes from a reliable merchant, of Sagle Pass, who assured your correspondent that Nuncio always paid for what he got, a peculiarity almost unknown to Mexican officers of high rank and social stauding. General Escobedo opened the campaign in this vicinity by making demonstrations on a conducta or aliver train, which was coming from Monlergy, but it was low well guarded to be taken without somebody being nurt, so be relused to have anything to do with it at short range. It is now in Lampsass, between Montercy and Piedras Negras, and still in possosalon of the Diaz sectonders.

The readers of the HERALD will remember that during the past two months there have been two large raiss from Mexico into Texas. The first of these, known as the Fort Ewell rank, furnished the revolutionasts with the war steeds on which they eccaped, with so much loss of dignity, from General Algerias, in the hattle already tesered to. The second and later raid resulted in the death of the two small sous of Mr. Colson, near Cappy Wood, and also in the capture of about one handred head of horses. It is on, these horses that the revolutions operating against Colone Numers of Piedras Negras, are mounted. It is against these that General Mackenzie, with about five hundred cavary and artilitery is operating. On Friday nigut, the Idat, General Mackenzie General

leth, General Mackonzie crossed over into Mexico at the mouth of Sycamore Creek, thirty-five unless below Devil's River.

If one of the objects of General Mackenzie's expedition was to assist and conditate the regular Mexican authorities by dismounting the Escobedo revolutionities, then the expedition is in so far a failure. In fact, the Mexican government troops seem to pay ho more attention to Escobedo at all, but are moving heaven and earth to raise troops enough to attack General Mackenzie before he returns to this side of line Rio Grande. The excitement among the Mexicans is described to be terride. Generals Nuncie, ireviño and Naranja nave abandense Escobedo to his late and are pressing men and horses into service to fight Mackenzie. Unless he should be enught in a mountain pass, Mackenzie has force enough to romain in Mexico for a week longer, and then the impossibility of obtaining provisions would alone compel his retreat. These troops are in spiendly condition and well drilled. They are, moreover, provided with Gatling gine and long range artificry, of which latter arm of the service the Mexicans are almost entirely destitute. Very few of the troops that might be disposed to cross awords are regulars—not more than two hundred at the most—while the reat are merely rabiolo, badly armed and worse disciplined. It is not believed at headquarters that there is any danger of a collision, owing to the disparity of the forces. There is, of course, the usual Mexican bluster, but it will not amount to anything.

If must be admitted that General Escobedo is no fool, if there is one subject on which the Mexicans are united, it is hostility to the Gringon, as they are pleased to call the Americana They may quarrei smong themselves, but let the American interfered firectly or indirectly and they unite against him at pure. For this reason there is conducted that dismenting Escobedo's men is going to be of

ter to a Mexican friend in this city:

At this mession, fifteen minutes past wedve at night, I have received from a courier from Ragle Pass the communication of the hurried concentration of troops of the American army to invade our territory under one of the presents that thay have been trying to make use of for some time. The commander in chief of the meading expedition will doubtless be the discreet General Mackenzie. The circumstance of being well informed of the political machinations of the usurper and degraded traiter Porficio Diasbrings to me the surprise that must come to every Mexican. This invasion is entirely in accordance with the man striking at the vitals of this Republic, who, knowing his inability to austain himself in the offensive, seeks the note of the American army to fight the constitutional troops that in all our Republic proclaim the restoration of the filinatrious citisen, lawyer, Sebastian Lordo is Tojada, who is the only constitutional President of the nation, usanimously elected in the pear 1877.

Porficio Diaz, the chief of vaguands, of a social funguishe captain of high-pymenteuriers into a partnership with the termination of the intermetional war. But nothing else could be used to the man whose suiters into a partnership with the intermetional war. But nothing else could be used to the pear at pected from a man whose suitered into a partnership with the government so immoral as that represented by layes.

law, which imposes upon us the duty to punish them with aceath. Do not forzot this?

To arms, Mexicane? At various other times you have given evidence that your families, your blood and your lives were valueless when compared to the welfare of the nation. There should be no regard for the elements which your cowardly and criminal enemies will bring to oppose you, for they will prove as nothing in the presence of your valor, and the whole world will recognize the just-ness of your canse. As the invasion of the American troops may occur to-morrow I hurry to communicate this information to you that you may solemnly protest against it, as I shall from now on, in my name, with my valorous subordinates, for it is a move which assails our government. You may now come once which assails our government. You may now come once more to prove that you knew how to defend your rithis. In Cerro de tas Campanas you knew how to panish the ambitious Maximilian and the traitors Miramou and Majia. Upon this occasion the destiny of events will be ambitious. Maximilian and the traitors Miramou and Majia. Upon this occasion the destiny of events will be the exemitors of the law.

CAMPO EN LA PRORIDA, June 11, 1878.

M. ESCOBEDO.

CAMPO EN LA PRORIDA. June 11, 1878.

Your correspondent had a long interview yesterday with a gentleman, an American physician, who lived a number of years in Monterey, and enjoyed the personal friendship of a great many of the leading Mexican officials. It is the opinion of this gentleman, whose views are of real weight, that Escobedo cannot succeed, for the reason that thus far none of the leading Lerdo ex-officials, referring to such men as General Carlos Fuero, former commander-in-thief of the Mexican army; General Revueltes, a very superior officer; Don Pascusi Hernandez, former Governor of St. Luis, and many others are opposed to Escobedo's revolutionary sciemes. Not only this, but none of the border chieftains, whose word is law on the Rio Grande (referring to Generals Canales, Trevino and Naranjo), have joined him. Under those circumstances it does not appear how the revolution can be a success. The men who have railled around Escobedo are for the most part adventurers of no great ability in anything that is honorable, while some of them are bandits and cuthroats of the very lowest order.

CROSSING OF COLONEL SHAFTER'S COMMAN OF M'KENZIE'S FORCES - OBJECT OF THE EX PEDITION-LIST OF THE OFFICERS.

DEL Rio, Kinney county, Texas, June 15, 1878.

A large scouting party, under Colonel Shatter crossed the Rio Grande at Eschberry crossing, twent miles below this place, to-day. Your corresponder ing officer down, and learned that the object of th movement was the recovery of stolen stock as large numbers of cattle have been stolen in th iast thirty days, the last "round up" having bee made only three days ago, ten mile above here. No later than the 2d of June a herd of from three hundred to day bundred head of cattle were driven across the river, eight miles below here, and about the same time both horses and cattle were driven to Mexico by the thieves six miles above. To recover this and other stolen stock, as stated, is the sole object of the scout.

this and other stolen stock, as stated, is the sole object of the secont.

The Colonel, upon being asked what he would do if the Mexican authorities sent out troops to meet him, responded:—"I shall juvite thom to assist me."

Your correspondent also talked with Lieutenant H. W. Lawton, quartermisser of the expedition, and was toid by that officer that if he needed supplies of any kind he should go to the nearest town and buy them; that he had funds to pay with.

The following is a list of the officers of the command:—

The following is a list of the mand;—

Golonel Shafter, commanding.
Lieutenant Dodt, adjutant; Lieutenant Lawton, quartermaster; Major Keilogg, First battallon of infantry; Colones Hentzon, Second battallon of infantry; Captain McNaught, Third battallon of infantry; Captain O'Connel, commanding cavalry company; Captain Irwin, commanding cavalry company; Captain Irwin, commanding cavalry company; Captain Williston, with section of artificry; Lieutenants Mills and Howard, with section of Gatlin

Leacenants Mills and Howard, was section of Catinguns.

Quite a large party of citizens also accompany the scout for the purpose of identifying their property.

General McKenzie is in Mexico, above the mouth of Devil's River, looking after the last Indian raiders, and if the Indians come down this way, as they are expected to do, they will probably meet Coionel Snatter's command and will get a warm reception. McKenzie and Snafter will join each other about the 20th, and their combined forces will be able to bring to this side any and all property belonging to Americans that they may find.

THE BLUE RIBBON.

n branch of the A noon for the purpose of welcoming back to their midst the President of the society, the Rev. W. B. midst the President of the society, the Rev. W. B. Affleck, who has been absent for some weeks on a lecturing tour. The meeting was held in the large half of the Tammany Building, and very rarely has the main floor of the half been filled with a larger or more esthest audience. Mr. Ingersoit Lockwood presided, and, after the usual introductory services, Rev. John Ryan, an Euginh colergyman who has recently settled in Virginia, spoke at some length on the influence of the liquor traffic en mational life. At the conclusion of Mr. Ryan's address the presiding officer in a lew words welcomed back Mr. Affleck, to which the latter replied at length.

CARRIED A SLUNG SHOT.

The Aicyone Boat Club, of Brooklyn, after their annual regatta on Saturday last, repaired to the picturesque grounds of Mr. William Langley, owner of the stoo yacht Comet, at Bay Ridge, for the purpose of having a garden party. While the lestivities were at having a garden party. White the lestivities were at their beight in the evening Detective Riggs, of the Brooklyn Police Central office, observed a young man of heavy build acting in a suspicious manager near the place where the ladies' shawls and cloaks were kept. When questioned by the detective he endeavored to escape, but was captured by that officer, who was aided by Patroiman Brophy, of the Central Office squad. The prisoner was taken to the Sighth precince station house and searched, when a large singsshot was found in his possession. Previous to being lecked up to answer negave his name as Frank F. Bogert and said he resided at No. 47 Forty-second street, this city,

THE ASSAULT ON RYAN, THE PRIZE FIGHTER

Police Inspector Waddy, of Brooklyn, deeming it prudent to secure the five negroes who were arrested by officers of the Second precinct, in that city, on su-piction of assaulting Patrick Ryan, the pugilist, on Saturday night, but who were alterward released, as Ryan tailed to identify them, and, not knowing he was stubbed, issued an order for their re-arrest. By four o'clock yesterday morning they were secured. They are all residents of this city and their names are four o'clock yesterday morning they were secured. They are all residents of this city and their names are as follows:—Sidney Miller, No. 526 Broome street; Charles Cooley, No. 70 Kast Houston street; Robert Cornwell, No. 199 South Fifth avenue; Wisham Prince, No. 50 Thary street, and Beverly Mitchell, No. 199 Thompson street. The prisoners all stated that the assault was committed by white men, and they had nothing whatever to do with it. They belong to what is known as the "Eighth ward gang," and Captan McDonald, of the Eighth precinct, says it is the worst in this city. The brutal treatment of Ryan was the main topic or conversation in the apparent sympathy was expressed for the injuroit man. The assault was generally stigmatized as an atrocious and cowardly act. The friends of Ryan said that if Payor's backers thought this would interfere with the column battle between the two men they were mistaken and evidently did not know Dwyer's opponent. A large number of the friends of the two puglists called on Ryan yesterday morning at the notel, corner of Middigh and Futton streets, Brooklyn, for the purpose of learning his true condition. Beyond a lew slight aches and pains Ryan said he felt all right. His physician declared that the dirk pesettated the flesh one-haif hold deeper Ryan would surely have lost his life. The wounded puglist, also his backer and trainers, Tarner and Goas, are satisfied that Dwyer did not cause the assault or have anything whatever to do with it. Dwyer called on Ryan early yesterday morning and expressed his sympathy, and regretted that he had been we betting treated. He said that he was perfectly willing the time set for the battle between them should be extended, so that the wounds could heal up and Ryan be in as excellent if not better figuring trim than himself when the encounter took place. There was no change made yesterday in the contract between them will be. About one o'clock Ryan, accompanied by tarce of four friends, left the hotel and started fer Troy.

BASEBALL

BELATIVE POSITIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION CLUBS AND THE NATIONAL LEAGUE CLUBS IN THEIR RESPECTIVE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

From his office in Columbus, Ohio, Mr. James A. Williams, Secretary of the International Association sends to the HERALD the annexed table. shows officially the relative positions of the clubs of that body in their contests for the championship of 1878, up to and including the 15th inst. In it the record is given of the Live Oak Club. Directly after that table was made up the Executive Committee, seting for the International Association, by a unanimous vote, permitted the club at Worcester, Mass., containing seven of the late Live Oak players, to enter the championship arena and assume the record of the official tables the Worcesters will, and the lave Oaks will not, appear. This table of the secretary includes all games contained in the schedule which were not ties, and except, also, such as were postponed by

CLUBA	Star	Buff .'o	leaumseli	Lowell	U	Mails descript	Hornest	Ko hester	Crick-L	Live Ora	Strin fero	Alleghen	Hacttord	Gam - wou	Games prayer
Star	g	2	11	01	21	1	21	2	31	1	2	1	1	18	2
Buffalo	0	3	11	1	81	2	12	ы	21	E	2	20 40 00 00		17	2
Tecu sen	6			1	23	1	24	3	삞	ei.	23		2	16	2
Lowell	83	133	1		0	14	A.	ш	6.1	0	0	82	103	10	16
Utica	23	0	0	2	-	31	1	ш	2	2	1			15	2
Manch'r.	100	m		0		а.	U	ш	1	:0	U	12		1 2	14
Hornell.	U;	0		1		U	201	12	3		2		æ	14	20
Roches'r	0	3	11	0	11	1.	2	ш	(8)	33	27.71	2 2	m	13	32
Cricket	200	a	6	1	83	13	1	2	200	12	1	2	61	12	24
Live Oak	គា	0	Gi.	0	0,	0	0	86	333		0	20.00	51	6	113
Springit	0	0	U	0	1	0	0	30	0	01	100	2	1	4	11
A legn'y	u	U	0	0	u	Oi	ö	0	D	0	0	OF	2	2	26
Hartford	U	U	O	0	0	U	1	Ü	6	U	0	6	55	1	10
Totals.	4	8	7	6	9	7	1	14	13	9	-	24	15	137	274

THE WERKLY INTERNATIONAL TABLE.

The playing each week changes the record of every club that takes part in any contest. Sometimes, also, it changes the relative positions of clubs. Some of the schedule games are unawidably postponed by the weather. These may or may not be contested on a future occasion. In the rules laid down there is nothing obligatory on the subject. A future from Mr. H. B. Pallips, manager of the hornell Club, at Hornsvite, to the Heralla subject of Abril 26 and 27, and Hornell and Live Oak, of April 30, were postponed by rain. The games between the Hornell and Manchester, of Abril 26 and 27, and Hornell and Live Oak, of April 30, were postponed by rain. The games between the Hornell and Manchester, in lieu of those postponed games, will be played at Manchester, September 7 and 8; and the postponed Live Oak game will be played at Worcester, with the Worcesters, on September 6." All of the games in the classification, peries of the International Association, on lest Saturday, the 22d, were postponed by rain. Table:—

Gumes Games Games No.

	A second	Gumes	Games	Games	70
D	Clubs.	Payed.	Won.	Lost.	Play.
	Stor	22	18		20
	Buffalo	26	19	7	19
	Tecumseb		17	8	20
	Usica		16	8	12
	Manchester		12	7	26
	Loweil		11		24
	Hornell		15	12	19
300	Rochester		15	12	13
y	Cricket		10	17	15
t	Worcester		7	12	25
	Springtoid		5	14	25
1600			2	15	25
0	Hartford	100000	2 0	24	20
	Allegheny	20		24	100
500		-	149	212	77.
0	Totals	298	149	149	243
n	*Disbanded.				
-	The second secon				

The rain prevented the League's games at Boston and Providence on Saturday last, the 22d, or they would have been accounted for. With those which were played, and the result forwarded, a material change is made in the Harand's weekly League table. This shows the Bostons to be at the head of the list. They are the body holding the championship pennant of 1877. Table—

Clubs Cames Played	Games Won. 13 13 14 8 9	Games Lost. 5 8 10 11 14 16	70 Piay 42 39 34 41 37 37
Totals 128	64	64	230

The secretary of the International Association has orwarded to the Henald a copy of section 2, article 5 of the constitution of that body, as the same has been amended by the unanimous rote of the Judiciary Com-

mittee, as follows:—
"No club shall employ as manager, scorer or player any person who has wilfully violated any provision of this constitution or of the playing rules, or who has been expelled from any club belonging to this or any other association except by consent of a majority of the Judiciary Committee, and any club which shall employ, or play, or attempt to play in its nine, in any game, a player disqualified by any provision of this constitution, without the consent of a majority of the Judiciary Committee, shall at once foriest its membership in the association; and all other clubs must and shall, under penalty of the foriesture of their membership in the association, abstant from playing with any such club until it shall nave been reinstated or re-cleated to membership."

Under the management of Mr. J. L. Bond, of No.

Or re-ciced to membership."
Under the management of Mr. J. L. Bond, of No. 416 Fulton street, Brooklyn, the whoka isaschail Club has been reconstructed for the talanco of this season. The players are as follows:—Marsiand, catcuer; Cummings, pitcher; Reed, first base; Bass, second bane; Jackson, third base; Willetta, short stop; lanner, lett floid; Dwyer, coarte floid; Shannon, right field, with W. A. Cummings, captain.
Or the 12th of August, 1860, at Chicago, John Zeller, one of the principal players of the lamous old highand Ciob, in a game with the Chicagos had the misfortune to oreak his leg. Of course, that sheed his bail playing. Receitly several correspondents have written to know what became of aim. Inquiry has shown that John is the proprietor of an uyster and chop

to know what occame of aim. Inquiry has shown that John is the proprietor of an oyster and chop house, at No 24 Ann street, this city.

The following is a list of the games to be played to day:—I've of them are between c.ubs of the International Association and ciubs of the League. The Indianapolis and Rochester clubs, at Rochester; the Cincinnati and Buffalo clubs, at Buffalo, are between the two protessional bodies. At Syracuse the Pitsfield and Star clubs play. At Jersey Gity the Pity Away Club, of this city, plays the Jersey City Club.

ATHLETICS ON LONG ISLAND.

A large party were present at the Ravenswood Athletic Ulub Grounds, at Astoria, L. I., yesterday after-noon, to witness a five-inlie walking match between M. A. Fitzgerald, W. Powers and S. Waddell, who had agreed to compete in a five-mile race for a gold medal. As soon as they were despatched Waldell rushed to As soon as they were despatched Waddeil rushed to the front, but only kept the lead for haif a lap of the grounds, which are nine circuits to the mile. After that he leil into the rear, and finally gave up on the lourth lap of his second mile. The race between the other two for loar miles was very close and exciting. The contestants were never more than two yards apart at any time, excepting on the fourth lap of the last mile, when Fitzgerald put on a tremendous spurt and went on with a commanding lead. Powers struggled along until he finished the circuit, when he retired, his walking time being 43m. 58s. Fitzgerald wasked the full distance in 50m. 25s.

THE COURTNEY-DEMPSEY RACE.

GRNEVA, June 21, 1878. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The editorial in your issue of the 20th in reference to the Courtney Dempsey race, on the waters of Geneva Lake, is written with such a paipable misconception of the facts in the case, or such a one-sided view of the cause of the failure of Mr. Courtney to witness, an impartial observer of the race and the ac-cident that closed it, to say a low words in regard to it. In the first place, Mr. Dempsey regarded Mr. Couriner's upset as a real accident. Many at first considered it a willul "throwing" of the race—in other words, that it was done purposely, that he had not the courage to row Dempacy. I believe may rest assured is a myth. Why are not the refered may rest assured is a myth. Why and not the reierce have the ground thoroughly dragged and decide the matter there and thee? Why did not Courtney insist upon 11? The water is not deep and it could have been done without difficulty. Does it look reasonable to suppose they (the referee and Courtney) would have gone bome without an examination of the lake in that vicinity. There was no one at the turning but a few women and chindren, save those on the dark of winch i was one; and if an obstruction existed it must have remained there for a few hours, or until to-day. An hour our two after the race the lake was thoroughty explored and dragged to find the alticed cause of Courtney's mishap. Nothing could be found; there was nothing. Mr. Courtney himself exonerates Dempsey from any foul dealing. Every one admires the champton sculler's case and grace at the oar. These charms of motion Dempsey has not; but for endrance, atreagth and undying courage we claim Mr. Courtney cannot equal him. The refered's decision is not acquiesced in, attough three quarters of the people of Geneva favor Courtney. We dony that Courtney had other tunn a fair race. The stakes are Dempsey's lit the champton desires another contest he can be gratified at his convenience. At Skaneateles, July 4, they are matched for a five-mile race, where Dempsey's great powers of endurance and Courtney's place will have a fresh trial. We have a supreme admiration for Mr. Courtney's skill, but a local price desires to see the "teneva Bracksmith" with. All we sak at Skaneateles is a lair day and no favor—what we have reased for the faith that is in us. In Justice

ought you not to make the amende honorable to Dempay for your editorial of the 20th? It has done him and our whole town gross is justice. H. K. CLARKE, M. D.

DEATH OF FAMOUS BROOD MARES.

NOVICE, BY GLENCOE. Mr. A. J. Alexander, Woodburn Farm, Spring Sta-tion, Ky., had the celebrated mare Novice shot on the 13th inst. She has been very delicate for some time and she got down last week and was unable to get up, and a friendly builet put an end to her sufferings, as she seemed unable to either masticate or assimilate her food. Novice was a bay, fooled in 1873, bred by the late R. A. Alexander, Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky., by imp. Glencoe, out of Culco Auderson, by Rodolph, her dam Bolle Auderson, by

Station, Ky., by imp. Glencee, out of Culoe
Auderson, by Rodolph, her dam Bolle Auderson, by
Sir William of Transport, out of Butterfit, by Sampter,
&c. Novice ran oute at three years old and won a
mile heat race at Lexington, Ky., beating Red Rose,
Yackee Peddier, Bige that and Little Ned in 1:39½,
1:503½, 1:503½, Track heavy.

1:508—B. c. Dy imp. Sovereign.
1:508—B. c. Norton, by Lexington.
1:501—B. c. Norton, by Lexington.
1:503—B. c. Norton, by Lexington.
1:503—B. c. Norwien, by L. xington (gelded).
1:503—B. c. Norwien, by L. xington (gelded).
1:503—B. c. Norwien, by Lexington.
1:504—B. c. Now, by Lexington.
1:504—B. f. The Nun, by Lexington.
1:505—B. f. Notre Dame, by Lexington.
1:508—B. f. Notre Dame, by Lexington.
1:509—Ch. c., by imp. Austrainan.
1:500—Ch. c., by imp. A

Barrea 1850, 1871 and 1878.

Novice was a produce breeder, dropping eighteen foals in twenty-one years. Norfolk was the best and most distinguished of her produce. He won a three-year-old singe at 81. Louis, Mo., and was soid to Mr. Thee, Winters, of Camorina, for \$15,001, and was taken East and won the Jersey Deroy at Paterson, N. J., and from thence supped to California, where he ran with success and best Lodi at Sacramento, Cal., September 25, 1855, three miles heats in 5:27 ½, 5:2935, the best race at three mile heats on record.

SISTER OF CHARITY, BY KNIGHT OF ST. GEORGE. Mr. A. Keene Richards, Blue Grass Park, Georgeown, Ky., lost on Saturday, June 15, from puerperal fever, the chestnut mare Sister of Charity, foaled in 1867, bred and owned by Mr. Richards, by imp. Kuight of St. George, out of Sis er to Pryor No. 2. by imp. Gloncoe, her dam Gypsy, by American by imp. Gioncoe, her dam Gypsy, by American Eccipse, out of Young Maid of the Oaks (Medocs dam) by imp. Expedition, &c. Sister of Charity started twice at three years old. She was fourth in a field of tour, one and one-quarter miles, at Checinatt, Onto, won by Marion in 2:13%. At Memphis, Tenn., she was third in a field of tour, dash of a mile, won by Saline Farrett in 1:50%. The following is a list of her

JOLLY TEUTONS.

Over Thirty Thousand of Them Gathered in Schuetzen Park.

KING OF THE FESTIVAL.

Prize Winners at the Target of Honor and the Programme for To-Day.

The expectations of the managers of the Sharpshooters' Fest, at Schweizen Park, were not disap-pointed yesterday. The sun rose clear in the mornng, and everything promised that the day would be a gala one indeed. Before ten o'clock the entrances to the park were thrown open, and hundreds of men, women and children, all in holiday attire, crowded in Northern Railroad trains, the Hoboken and Jersey City street car lines, and hundreds of vehicles, from the elegant clarence to the two-wheeled butcher cart, deposited their quota before the gates and immediately burried off for more. Within every thing was in perfect order, the walks freshly graded, tume of wild flowers. The buildings throughout the grounds were gay with thousands of flags and streamers, and hundreds of banners were cutwined with the ivy plants that climbed about the turrets and eaves of the castle. The clouds of the early forencon, rolling up from the west, caused some forebodings as to afternoon, but by two o'clock they had all passed away and the sun again smiled on the beautiful park and its thousands of visitors. The prize house was during the early afternoon the centre of attraction, for during the day it was to be stripped of its glittering and valuable orgaments. Througs of people crowded about it and somired the beautiful medals, cups and other prizes. Many of the what they would claim when it came their turn to choose. The prize of \$500 in gold was not the least attractive by any means, and the little morocco and satin case in which reposed the gold pieces, ghitering in the sunlight, was the cynesure of many wistful eyes. THE GRAND PLAZA. On the Grand Piaza, immediately opposite the cas-

tle, a stand was erected, upon which the coronation of the "King," Farrow, took place. The stand was elegantly lestooned with maroon and gold velvet, and a glittering throne was created about its centre. An

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L. Vogel, New York, 52; W. Cieveland, Newark, 52; Ch. Zettler, New York, 52; B. Leppmann, Jersey City; Captain A. Errnisch, Hoboken, 52; F. W. Filedser, New York, 52; H. Renkeh, New York, 52; E. Renger, Mauroc, 52; F. Renkeh, New York, 52; E. Berger, New York, 52; H. Renkeh, New York, 52; E. Berger, New York, 52; J. Meiter, New York, 51; E. Berger, New York, 52; J. Meiter, New York, 51; I. Belcher, Newark, 31; J. Harrison, Newark, 31; J. Belcher, Newark, 31; J. Harrison, Newark, 31; J. H. Rashen, Hoboken, 51; Vict. Schobinger, New York, 51; J. Wiesbold, New York, 51; E. M. Wet, New York, 51; J. Wiesbold, New York, 51; E. M. Wet, New York, 51; J. Wiesbold, New York, 51; E. M. Wet, New York, 51; J. Wiesbold, New York, 51; E. M. Wet, New York, 51; J. Wiesbold, New York, 50; H. W. Cordis, New York, 50; C. Mainsken, New York, 50; And. Horn, New York, 50; E. Whitney, Hartlord, 50; Captain Elierich, New York, 50; And. Horn, New York, 50; Karl Klein, New York, 50; Ch. Groenke, Hartlord, 50; E. F. Gassert, St. Lowis, 50; L. D. Beatse, New York, 49; Hm. Heuske, New York, 49; John Ren, Williamburz, 49; Ch. Koegel, Newark, 49; J. P. Collias, New York, 49; Wm. Flammer, Newark, 49; C. W. Stremel, Harlem, 48; G. Schurmann, New York, 48; R. Alpet, Hobokes, 48; G. F. Keller, New York, 48; R. Alpet, Hobokes, 49; G. New York, 48; Charles Eisemann, New York, 43; William Rose, New York, 47; C. L. Freche, Newark, 47; And Fowl, Newark, 47; C. Weismeler, Jersey City, 47; E. Beehm, Jersey City, 47; N. Lawis, Troy, 47; H. Stappen, New Britain, 46; Heorge Seitz, Baltimore, 46; George Beditel, Staten Island, 46; F. Kassel, 46; William Fielding, New Britain, 46; Heorge Seitz, Baltimore, 46; George Beditel, Staten Island, 46; F. Kassel, 46; William Fielding, New Britain, 46; George Seitz, Baltimore, 46; George Geofiel, Wernahn, Hoboken, 46; R. Laudoli, New York, 46; M. Grau, Chiedgo, 46.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL GEORGE P. KANE, MAYOR OF BALTI-

Colonel George P. Kane, Mayor of Bultimore, died in that city yesterday, at his residence on St. Paul street, where he had been confined since his attack of paralysis on the 25th of April last. For over a year he had suffered from Bright's disease of the kidneys, which was the primary cause of his death. Colonel Kane was born in Baitimore during the year 1817, of Irish parents, his lather having been oxiled from Londonderry in 1798 for complicity in a rebellion against the British crown. Kane began his political career in 1840, and in acknowledgment of his support President Taylor in 1849 appointed him Collector of the Port of Balti-more. He was an avowed enemy of Know Nothingism and was prominent in the effort to accomplish its defeat, in which he was ultimately successful

is defeat, in which no was ultimately successful. Previous to this he became identified with the local miniary organizations, being Colonel of the Eagle Artillery and Captuin of the Montgomer's Gaard. He was also President of the Independent Volunteer Fire Company. In 1860 he was chosen Marshal of Police of Baitimore, and did much to improve its et deducey, and which was for many years popularly known as "Kane's Police."

When Fort Sumter was fired upon in 1861 by Beauregard's gunners in Ubarleston Harbor and the Northern mitta were summoned to the defence of Washington, Colonel Kane was Marshal of Chief of the Baitimore, police. On the medicable light of April, when the Sixth Massachusetts marched through flaitimore, the police made a great demonstration estensibly for the protection of the sodders, but it was charged at the time that Kane really used the force under his control to hinder the progress of troops, and that he also was instrumental in destroying bridges and other communications with the city. But it is only just to state that when Mayor Brown made his report to the City Council of the events of April 19, and the passage of the Massachusetts troops along trait street, near Laight, he used the following language:—

Pratt street, near Laight, he used the following language:

At last, when I found that my presence was of no use, either in preventing the contest or saving life. I left the head of the column; but immediately after I did so Marshai Kane, with about fitty policement, from the direction of themden station, rushed to the rear of the troops, forming a line across the street, and with drawn revolvers checking and kenning off the mob. The movement, which I saw muself, was perfectly success ut and gallantily performed. It is doing bette justice to say that the Marshai of Police and the men under his command exerted thouselves bravely, discipled, and but for the timely serious of Marshai Kane and his force, as I have described, the bloodshed would have been great.

The attitude assumed by the sympathizers with se-

life, and but for the timely errival of Marshal Kane and his force, as I have described, the bloodshed would have been great.

The stitude assumed by the sympathizers with secession led to the city of Baltimore being placed under martist law, but, despite tals fact, the Police Marshal refused to obey General Butler's orders to deliver up the erms that had been found concealed in the city. So contumacious was Kane's conduct that General Barks, who succeeded General Butler in command of the lederal forces, determined to place the Marshal under arrest. At three o'clock A. M. on the 27th of June, 1961, a body of troops were quietly marched to Kane's residence, and he soon found himself a prisoner within the walls of Fort Moffenry, be being subsequently removed to Fort Moffenry, his imprisonment listing seventeen months. On his release, in November, 1802, Kane issues a card, in which he denounced Secretary Seward and the federal government. Immediately after this characteristic act Kane made his way into the Confederate lines and there attempted to organize all of the Maryland volunteers into one command, of which he was to be the colonel. Failing in this for various regular communication was kept up but wen the cities of Richmond and Baltimore, thereby giving the Confederate government accurate knowledge of important undertakings by the federal government and unplied hig in his devotion to the cause of secasion Colonel Kane manifested a chivaling nature on more than now concasion. Having been shown many acts of kindness by a native of Massachusetts whise confined in Fort Warren Le sought, in 1864, to balance the account by securing the release of two Massachusetts officers from Linby Frison. At the close of the war Colonel Kane returned to his native city and served in several commissions of municipal improvements or in other honorary positions. In 1871 he was elected Sucriff of Baltimore, serving one term. the war Colonel Kane returned to his native city and served in several commissions of municipal improvements or in other honorary positions. In 1871 he was elected Sheriff of Baltimore, serving one term. In 1877 he was elected Mayor by the democratic party and instituted many radical reforms in the monicipal government system. Mayor Kine's family were of the Presbyterian latth, but he did not identify himself with any religious denomination until during his last filmens, when he united with the Cathoric Guards. Mayor Kane leavos a wife but no emidren. His lamily have arranged for his burial on Tuesday, at Bonne Brae Comocry. A socient mass of requiem will be said at St. Ignatius' Church at hail-past nine A. M., at which His Grace Archibishop Gibbons will officiate. Fings on the Baltimore City Ital' and other municipal buildings were displayed yesterday at hail-mast, and a special meeting of the City Council has been called for to-day, at which suitable action will be taken. The president of the first branch of the City Council, Mr. Otts Keithol z, who has been acting Mayor during Mayor Kane's liness, will continue to fill the office a official until a new election, which will be held within filteen days. Colonel Kane's term would have expired in the fail of 1879. Ex-Mayor Lutrobe will receive the nomination from the democrats and will probably be elected.

RIGHT HOS. W. F. P. TIGHE.

The Right Hon, William Frederick Fownes Tighe died on June Il, at his residence, Woodstock, county Kilkenny, Ireland, at the ripe age of eighty-five. The deceased was a Privy Councillor for Ireland, ford Hea teaant for the county and city of Kilkenny, and honorary colonel of the Kilkenny fusileers since the death of the late Marquis of Ormonda. He was a large landed proprietor. No project for the happiness or comfort of his tenants or dependents that his own minu could suggest or others bring before him was lieft untried, and the result was that a degree of happiness reigned within his influence rare in Ireland, lady Louisa Tighe, his wife, was the daughter of the Duke of Richmond, who met with so tragic a death while Vicercy of Canada, and aunt of the present Duke and of the Countess of Bessborough. There was one son issue by their marriage, but he unfortunately died in infancy. The herr to Mr. Tighe's extensive properties will be his grand-aconomy, son of Lieutenant Colonel Tighe, Rosanna, county Wickiaw, who is suit a minor. Although the right honorable gentleman was an advocate for Church diseastich-sheen, as for most other liberal measures, he was yet a generous donor to the Church of which he was a member, and ou which he conferred £15,000 for the maintenance of the bishopric and for the endowment of the parish of laistings, in which he conferred £15,000 for the maintenance of laistings, in which he conferred £15,000 for the maintenance of laistings, in which he conferred £15,000 for the maintenance of laistings, in which he conferred £15,000 for the maintenance of laistings, in which he conferred £15,000 for the Maintenance of Lieutenance of the bishopric and for the endowment of the parish of laistings, in which he conferred tenant for the county and city of Kilkenny, and bee

DR JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD JACKSON. Dr. Joseph Bloomfield Jackson, aged about seventy five years, died suddenly last night at his home is Newark, N. J. he was a litelong resident of Newark, and during the civil war took a very active part in persecting the Medical Department of the old United States Ward Hospital. CONSECRATION OF A SYNAGOGUE.

The uplown and downtown Israelites of this city fratermized yesterday on the the occasion of the dedi cation of the synagogue, "Gates of Righteousness," in Henry street, the spostles of brotherhood being Rev. Drs. Huebsch and De Sola Mendes. The spacious building was filled with an eager throng, comprising many uptown residents. The services opened with a procession of the sacred scroils of the law, borne by the trustees of the congregation aimid the chanting of the choir of Dr. Mondes' synagogue. Several pashins were chanted by the cautor. Rev. Mr. Rosenzweig and Dr. Huebest mounted the restream and gave an impassioned address in German. He exhorted the congregation to be mindful of the three pillars on which Jddaism stands—the law, prayer and charity, he exhorted them to be liberal in their offerings to the synagogue, as were the Irracited in the German. He exhorted them to be liberal in their offerings to the synagogue, as were the Irracited in the German to the synagogue, as were the Irracited in the desert, who were commanded to cease giving. Offerings were then announced by the secretary, Mr. Latz, to the amount of nearly \$1,000, much being from the upto an friends of the congregation and other visitorly present. Inc English address was delivered by Rev. Dr. De Sola Mondes, of the Forty-louth Street Synagogue, who reminued his housers that if the Lord build not the nouse, in vain the builders toil. The way God would help them was, by the words of the prophet, "Not by valor, not by might, but by my spiril, saith the Lord." "Let the Gates of Righteous-best be known, not as a wealthy shrine, not as one sought out by me of power, but as the home of or, thoday Janaism. It shall be a sign privinge," said Dr. Mendes, to come among you, "for all that knits the bonds of Jew to Jew has my hearty support." The sorvice concluded with a Hebrow my mm. building was filled with an eager throng, comprising